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RECORD OF POLITICAL EVENTS.

[From May 11 to November 10, 1898.]

I. THE UNITED STATES.

THE WAR WITH SPAIN. — The campaign in the Philippines, opened by the victory of Manila Bay, was at first actively prosecuted only by the native insurgents, while Rear-Admiral Dewey (advanced to this rank May 11) maintained a blockade of the harbor. The insurgents received arms from the captured arsenal at Cavité ; their forces were organized by Aguinaldo, a leader in the preceding insurrection, who had been brought from Hongkong on an American dispatch boat ; and by the end of June they had driven the Spanish troops into the city of Manila. Meanwhile an expeditionary force of 20,000 men was collected at San Francisco and placed under the command of Major-General Merritt. The first expedition reached Manila under convoy of the cruiser *Charleston* at the end of June. On the way the Americans seized the island of Guam, one of the Ladrones. By the end of July there were before Manila nearly 11,000 American soldiers, of whom about 2500 were regulars ; and on August 7 Admiral Dewey and General Merritt demanded the **surrender of the city of Manila**. On the 13th (the day following the signing of the peace protocol at Washington) a joint attack was made by the fleet and the army ; the outer defenses, after a short bombardment, were carried by the Americans without serious resistance ; and the garrison of 13,000 men capitulated. — The army at Manila remained unexpectedly free from disease until October, when malaria, typhoid and smallpox became prevalent and the sick list rose to ten or twelve per cent. — **The naval operations in the Antilles** — at first restricted to the maintenance of the blockade, the capture of Spanish merchantmen and of blockade runners, the reconnaissance of harbors, the destruction of shore batteries and the cutting of cables — received a more important object by the arrival of Admiral Cervera's squadron, which passed Martinique May 12 and entered the harbor of Santiago de Cuba on the 19th. Acting Rear-Admiral Sampson's squadron, which had returned from Porto Rico after an ineffective bombardment of San Juan (May 12), and Commodore Schley's squadron, which was dispatched from Hampton Roads on the 13th, effected a junction at Key West on the 18th ; separated to search for the Spanish vessels ; and met again off Santiago June 1, where Schley had already established a blockade. Pending the arrival of American troops the Cuban insurgents, commanded by General Garcia, were supplied with arms, ammunition and food ; and the harbor of Guantanamo, thirty-three miles east of Santiago, was seized and held by a force of 600

marines, supported by Cubans.—**The military expedition against Santiago**, consisting of 14,000 regulars and 2500 volunteers and commanded by Major-General Shafter, left Tampa June 14. On the 22d the troops were landed without opposition at Daiquiri, an open roadstead seventeen miles east of Santiago. Forcing their way through a hilly country, heavily wooded for the most part and covered with dense tropical undergrowth, the Americans drove in the enemy's outposts at La Quasima on the 24th; and on July 1 they carried by assault, without adequate artillery support and in the face of an obstinate resistance, the trenches and forts on the heights of Caney and San Juan. On this and the following day, when they pushed their lines further forward and repelled a Spanish attack, the Americans lost 103 officers and 1492 men killed or wounded. On the morning of the 3d **Admiral Cervera's squadron was destroyed** in an attempt to escape to the westward. The Spaniards lost all their vessels,—four armored cruisers and two destroyers,—about 600 men killed and drowned, and more than 1700 prisoners, many of whom were wounded. On the American fleet one man was killed and one was wounded.—On the same day General Shafter demanded the surrender of the city; but the garrison received reinforcements and the demand was refused. After 18,000 women, children and foreigners had been taken through the American lines, the city was bombarded from land and from sea. Meanwhile the besieging force had been raised to 21,000, and its lines had been so extended as to surround the city. Negotiations were reopened on the 12th and resulted, five days later, in the **surrender of Santiago**. The capitulation covered not only the city with its garrison of 12,000, but also the greater part of the province, with garrisons amounting to another 12,000.—During this campaign the relations between the American and the Cuban soldiers became increasingly unfriendly; and at its close General Garcia, who had been ignored in the negotiations that preceded the surrender and whose followers were excluded from the captured city, protested and withdrew to prosecute an independent campaign.—In the articles of surrender it was promised, on the part of the United States, that the Spanish officers and regulars should be transported to their own country. The government at Washington at once called for bids; the contract was awarded July 20 to the Spanish Trans-Atlantic Company; and the embarkation of the Spanish troops began a few days before the signing of the peace protocol.—The removal of the victorious Americans began even sooner. The toil and privations of this campaign had rendered the soldiers peculiarly subject to the diseases of the tropics. At the time of the surrender the army was seriously weakened by malarial fever, and dysentery and yellow fever had made their appearance. By the end of July three-fourths of the men were or had been ill with fever. On August 3 orders were issued for the removal of a portion of the troops; and before the end of the month the entire corps was transported to a hastily constructed camp at Montauk, Long Island.—Of the regiments (chiefly colored) sent out to

take their place, two-thirds had been recruited as "immunes." Early in September yellow fever appeared (first among the "immunes"), and by the end of the month at least one-eighth of the fresh troops were on the sick list with fever, dysentery, *etc.* — In July miscellaneous naval operations of the sort described above took a wider range; for on June 28 the blockade, originally limited to a portion of the northern coast of Cuba, was extended to the southern coast, from Cape Francis to Cape Cruz, and to San Juan, Porto Rico. — **The invasion of Porto Rico** began shortly after the capitulation of Santiago. On July 21 Major-General Miles, commander-in-chief of the American army, sailed from Guantanamo Bay for Porto Rico with 3400 men who had been brought to reinforce General Shafter; and at nearly the same time expeditions of equal or greater strength were sent from Tampa, Charleston and Newport News. During the last week of July about 16,000 men, chiefly volunteers, were landed on the southern coast of Porto Rico; and on August 13, when news was received of the cessation of hostilities, the American troops had occupied, without meeting serious resistance, the southern and western portions of the island. They were everywhere received by the inhabitants with unexpected enthusiasm. — One month after the termination of hostilities nearly 1900 of the 12,000 men left in the island for garrison duty were reported sick with typhoid, malaria, dysentery and other diseases, and later reports showed even a larger number of cases. — **An attempt to relieve Manila** was made in the early summer. A Spanish squadron and a troop-ship with 2000 soldiers passed through the Straits of Gibraltar June 17, and through the Suez Canal July 5. On June 27 the Navy Department at Washington announced the formation of a squadron which was to proceed at once to the coasts of Spain. This threat or, more probably, the news of the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago caused the Spanish government to recall the expedition, which accordingly passed back through the canal July 8.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS. — The demonstrated superiority of American sea power had sealed the fate of the Spanish colonies, and on July 26 overtures for peace were made at Washington through the French ambassador, M. Cambon. On August 12 the Secretary of State of the United States and the French ambassador as plenipotentiary for Spain signed the **Washington protocol**. This treaty provided that Spain should relinquish its sovereignty over Cuba and should cede to the United States Porto Rico and the other Spanish islands in the West Indies, and also an island in the Ladrones to be selected by the United States. To arrange and execute the details of the evacuation of the West Indian islands, commissioners were to be appointed to meet not later than September 12 at Havana and at San Juan. Pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which should determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines, the United States was to hold the city, harbor and bay of Manila. Commissioners to negotiate and conclude a peace were to meet in Paris not later than October 1. — The commissioners required by the treaty were

promptly appointed by both governments. The Cuban commission consisted of Major-General Wade, Rear-Admiral Sampson (promoted to this rank after the battle of Santiago) and Major-General Butler, representing the United States; and of Major-General Parrado, Rear-Admiral Pastor and Marquis Montoro, representing Spain. Of the Porto-Rican commission the American members were Major-General Brooke, Rear-Admiral Schley (also promoted after the battle of Santiago) and Brigadier-General Gordon; and the Spanish members were Major-General Ortega, Commodore Vallarino and Judge-Advocate Sanchez del Aguila. The peace commission was made up by the appointment, on the part of the United States, of Secretary of State Day, Senators Davis, Frye and Gray and Mr. White-law Reid; on the part of Spain, of Señor Montero Rios (president of the Senate), Senator Abarzuza (former ambassador at Paris), General Cerero, Señor de la Villa Urrutia (minister at Brussels) and Señor Garnica (counsellor to the Court of Cassation).—The Porto-Rican commission completed its work October 18, when the representatives of the United States took control of the government. Five days later the last detachment of Spanish troops left the island.—The Cuban commission found its task less simple. The Spanish representatives declared that it would be impossible to remove 120,000 men before the end of February. The Americans at first demanded evacuation, or at least surrender of control, by December 1; but later they extended the term to the end of December.—The peace commissioners, who at the close of this RECORD were still in session at Paris, found it difficult to come to an agreement. The Spanish commissioners urged that the Cuban debt (which was said to be about \$450,000,000) should go with the island and should be guaranteed by the United States. The Americans maintained that the United States, which claimed no sovereignty over Cuba, had nothing to do with its debt; and they denied the justice of charging upon Cuba a debt contracted in the unsuccessful attempt to keep the island in subjection. In November it was reported that the United States claimed the entire Philippine group and was willing to pay \$20,000,000 for it, but would not assume the debt charged upon those islands—terms against which the Spaniards protested.

THE CONQUERED TERRITORIES.—The military governments established in the territories occupied by the armies of the United States were instructed to apply, as far as possible, the local laws and to utilize, as far as seemed wise, the services of the local Spanish officials.—**Tariffs of import duties** were framed in Washington: for Manila in July; for Cuba and Porto Rico in August. In the main the Spanish minimum rates were adopted; surtaxes were abolished; and no preference was given to American goods. The regulations for Porto Rico treated that island, for at least one purpose, as already a part of the United States: trade between Porto-Rican ports in the possession of the United States, and between such ports and those of the United States, was restricted to vessels with American registry. In Cuba, United States officers were authorized to admit, free of duty, food

supplies (order of September 6) and oxen and agricultural implements (order of October 8).—When **Porto Rico** passed wholly under American authority (October 18), General Brooke retained provisionally the insular cabinet. A meeting of delegates from the chief towns resolved on October 30 to ask Congress for the establishment of a civil government.—**In Cuba** the most pressing problem with which the American authorities had to deal was the relief of the inhabitants from famine. It was reported, before the end of the war, that the *reconcentrados* were nearly all dead; that the number of persons suffering for want of food had greatly increased; and that the insurgent soldiers themselves were famished. With the landing of the American forces at Daiquiri, the relief work interrupted at the outbreak of the war was resumed, and after the occupation of Santiago it was thoroughly organized. Rations were distributed by the military authorities and more varied relief was furnished by the Red Cross Society. After the termination of hostilities, attempts were promptly made to give the same assistance to other parts of Cuba; but these endeavors were largely frustrated by the Spanish officials, who declared in some cases that no help was needed and refused in all cases to admit food or other supplies without the payment of heavy duties.—**The sanitary condition** of Santiago was greatly improved under the administration of Brigadier-General Wood, who was appointed governor of the city July 20. It was stated, November 1, that no yellow-fever cases had developed since September 1, and that the general health of the city was far better than at the same period in preceding years. An investigation of the conditions at Havana was made in October by Colonel Waring, former commissioner of street cleaning in New York City. In this work Colonel Waring contracted the yellow fever and died immediately after his return to New York.—**The disbandment of the Cuban army**, alleged to number 15,000 men, was, at the close of this RECORD, the most serious question in Cuban administration. The insurgent government promptly accepted the armistice proclaimed at Washington August 12, and in September it issued addresses to the Cuban army and people expressing gratitude for American assistance and confidence in American intentions; but it gave no orders for the discharge of its forces. It was reported in September that President Masso desired to conform in this matter to the wishes of the United States, and it was suggested by General Nunez that the United States should advance the money required to pay off the insurgent officers and soldiers. This suggestion, however, was not accepted by the American government; and it was stated in October that General Gomez wished to keep the Cuban army together until the Spanish forces should be withdrawn. In Santiago province some progress was made toward the solution of this question by Major-General Lawton, who refused to supply the insurgents with rations except upon the surrender of their arms, but at the same time held out the prospect of the enrollment of the most trustworthy veterans as a local constabulary. General Lawton's policy in this matter was followed by Gen-

eral Wood, who became governor of the province in October. Generals Lawton and Wood also established friendly relations with General Garcia, and secured his services for the furtherance of the American aims.—At the close of October, a **Cuban assembly**, largely composed of delegates from the several divisions of the army, met at Santa Cruz del Sur. Garcia's friends were apparently in the majority. Early in November a resolution was passed favoring the disbandment of the Cuban army. A delegation was elected, with Garcia at its head, to make arrangements with the United States Government. On November 10 the assembly accepted the resignations of President Masso and of his cabinet.—In the **Philippines**, as in Cuba, the United States authorities were embarrassed by the existence and activity of an insurgent government which Aguinaldo established June 12, and of which he declared himself president. On July 1 he proclaimed a **Philippine republic**; on the 21st he organized a cabinet; and on August 6 he issued an address to the European powers. Excluded with his forces from the city and suburbs of Manila, he disregarded the armistice proclaimed by President McKinley and continued his warfare against the Spaniards. In September it was reported that he had occupied all Luzon except the province of Albay, and was fitting out expeditions against the southern islands. On September 23 Admiral Dewey caused a vessel loaded with arms for the insurgents to be seized at Batangas.—While Aguinaldo had asserted, in August, that he would disarm his forces, if assured that the islands would be retained by the United States; and while a Philippine assembly, which was convoked by him at Malolos, September 16, was said to favor annexation to the United States, the American government deemed it advisable to strengthen its forces; and early in November all the troops collected at San Francisco had sailed for Manila.—Although the Spaniards claimed repeated victories over the insurgents in the other islands, it was stated by Admiral Dewey in October that Spanish authority had disappeared throughout the Philippines except in Albay province, Luzon, and at Iloilo, Panay. The southern islands were reported to be in a state of anarchy.

PEACEFUL FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Immediately before the war and in its early stages, it was persistently reported that attempts had been made to secure joint European action against the United States, and that these attempts had been thwarted by Great Britain. Whether true or false, these reports affected popular opinion; and the pronounced friendliness of the British press, which obtained heightened value against the background of continental European condemnation, produced in the United States an unprecedented **cordiality of feeling toward Great Britain**. This was increased by a speech made at Birmingham, May 13, by Mr. Chamberlain, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, in which he advocated an “Anglo-Saxon alliance”; and by the formation at London in July, under the direction of prominent Englishmen and Scotchmen, of an Anglo-American League, intended “to secure the most cordial and constant coöperation

between the two nations." The friendly feeling which these and other demonstrations expressed or awakened on both sides of the Atlantic was not without immediate political results. The United States government receded from the position it had taken six months earlier (see preceding RECORD, p. 370); and on May 30 an agreement was reached for the appointment of a joint **British-American commission to deal with all matters in dispute** between the two countries. The British government appointed as its commissioners: Lord Herschell, Sir Wilfrid Laurier (the Canadian premier), Sir Richard Cartwright (Canadian minister of commerce), Sir Louis Davies (Canadian minister of marine and fisheries), Mr. John Charlton (a member of the Canadian House of Commons) and Sir James Winter (the premier of Newfoundland). The United States government appointed Senators Fairbanks and Gray, Mr. Dingley (Republican leader in the House of Representatives), General J. W. Foster, Mr. J. A. Kasson and Mr. Jefferson Coolidge. The transfer of Senator Gray to the American-Spanish peace commission created a vacancy which was filled (September 19) by the appointment of Senator Faulkner. The joint commission met at Quebec August 23, and after effecting an organization, adjourned until September 20. It adjourned again, October 10, to meet in Washington, November 10.—On June 14 the United States House of Representatives made provision, out of the regular order of business and by unanimous consent, for the long-delayed payment to Great Britain of the sum of \$473,151, awarded for damages suffered by Canadian sealers. Later in the same month the British government, upon receiving evidence that Señor Dubosc, former Spanish *chargé d'affaires* at Washington, was making Canada a base for secret operations against the United States, requested him to leave British America.—The relations with **Germany** were less cordial. The concentration in Manila harbor, in May, of a German naval force that seemed out of proportion to the German interests imperilled; reports of sympathy with the Spaniards demonstratively displayed by German naval officers; stories of friction between the German and American admirals; suggestions in journals, supposed to be inspired by the imperial government, that Germany desired a foothold in the Philippines—all these things excited, in American public opinion, doubts regarding Germany's intentions. It was semi-officially declared, both at Berlin and at Washington, that the relations of the two countries were friendly; but the sending of two armored coast-defense vessels from San Francisco to Manila in June and the transfer of two American battle-ships from the Atlantic to the Pacific in October were regarded as precautions against possible German interference.—On May 30 the United States concluded a reciprocity treaty with France, providing for slight reductions of import duties.—Exclusion decrees affecting American food products continued to furnish material for American protests and for negotiation. In July Switzerland, following the example of Germany and Austria, prohibited the importation of fresh and dried American fruits, with a view of keeping out

the San José scale. — **Hawaii was annexed** to the United States by joint resolution of the House (June 15) and Senate (July 6). In the House the resolution was passed by a vote of 209 to 91, thirty Democrats and Populists voting with the Republican majority and three Republicans with the opposition ; in the Senate the vote was 42 to 21, six Democrats voting for the resolution and two Republicans against it. The action of Congress was hastened by the facts that the United States was already using the port and city of Honolulu as a naval and military station ; that the Spanish vice-consul at Honolulu had protested, June 1, against this violation of neutrality ; and that the Hawaiian minister of foreign affairs had replied that his government was not neutral, but had “ tendered to the United States privileges and assistance.” The United States took formal possession of Hawaii August 12. In the mean time, on July 9, President McKinley appointed **commissioners to frame a plan of government** for the territory of Hawaii, namely : Senators Cullom and Morgan (members of the Senate committee on foreign relations), Representative Hitt (chairman of the corresponding House committee), Mr. Dole (president of the Hawaiian republic) and Justice Frear of the Hawaiian Supreme Court. This commission was in session at Honolulu from August 25 till the latter part of September. On September 12 a mass-meeting of natives adopted and sent to the commissioners a memorial declaring that the joint resolution of the Congress of the United States could not effect the annexation of Hawaii without the assent of the Hawaiian people or of a representative Hawaiian legislature, and praying for the restoration of the constitutional government of January 16, 1896. — The last important act of the Hawaiian republic was to settle, by paying to Japan an indemnity of \$75,000, the controversy that had arisen from the exclusion of Japanese laborers. Pending action by Congress in regard to the constitution and laws of Hawaii, it was decided at Washington that the United States laws concerning Chinese immigration were applicable in the new territory. — Upon the death of King Malietoa of Samoa, at the end of August, and pending the selection of his successor, the government of the islands, in accordance with the Berlin treaty of June 14, 1889, passed into the hands of the (American) chief justice, the (German) president of the municipal council of Apia and the British, German and American consuls. The United States government had decided, before this occurrence, to make use of its treaty right to establish a coaling station at Pago-pago, Tutuila ; and the contract for the work was awarded in September.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE WAR. — The first steps taken to strengthen the naval and military forces of the United States were described in the last RECORD. **The navy**, before war preparations began, had less than one hundred vessels in commission ; during the war the number was 193. The enlisted force of the navy was more than doubled : it was increased from 14,000 to 32,000. The auxiliary ships were manned in some cases by the enlistment of their former crews, in other cases by the

naval reserves of the coast and lake states. Naval reserves were also employed to man some of the older monitors, assigned to the defense of the harbors.—**The army** was increased tenfold. On May 25, when nearly all the 125,000 state volunteers called for on April 23 had been mustered in, the President issued a second call for 75,000. These two calls and the enlistments at large, authorized by special acts of Congress (see last RECORD, p. 372 and below, p. 756) made provision for an army of 61,000 regulars and 216,500 volunteers. At the close of the war the regular army had reached the strength of 56,365 enlisted men; and the volunteer army numbered 8785 officers and 207,244 men. The medical examination of candidates for enlistment was very rigid; in the state regiments offered to the United States a considerable percentage of those who wished to volunteer was rejected; and it was reported that nearly three-fourths of the applicants for enlistment in the regular army were refused.—In appointing generals and general staff officers for the volunteer army, the President and the Secretary of War gave preference, as far as the higher commands were concerned, to officers of the regular army; and, after these, to West Point graduates in civil life and to veterans of the civil war; but in the lower grades of the general staff, particularly in the subsistence and quartermaster's departments, a great majority of the places were given to civilians nominated by members of Congress or by other influential politicians.—In providing negro volunteer regiments with officers, the race question arose. In some cases these regiments desired negro officers; but even where the authorities were disposed to meet this desire, it was found difficult to secure competent negroes for all the places, and equally difficult to induce white officers to serve under or even with black colleagues. One regiment at least (the Eighth Illinois) took the field with a full set of colored officers, but its discipline was said to be unsatisfactory. In some of the immune colored regiments the problem was solved by giving commissions to colored sergeants of the regular army.—Considerable difficulty was experienced throughout the war in securing transports; and special acts were passed conferring American registry upon foreign-built ships.—With the conclusion of the preliminary peace came only a partial return of peace conditions: about half of the volunteers were mustered out; the remainder were held for the occupation of the conquered territories. The auxiliary navy was largely reduced and the naval reserves were mustered out.—**The war expenditures** up to the end of October were, in round numbers, \$165,000,000; \$40,000,000, for the navy and \$125,000,000 for the army. The lives lost in the army and navy from May 1 to September 30 numbered 2910; of these 2604 died from disease.—During the war complaints were heard, not only from the troops on transports and in the field, but also from those in the home camps, of insufficient supplies, unsatisfactory food and inadequate medical attendance; and it was stated that the Red Cross Society and the National Relief Association had been compelled to devote the greater part of their labor and funds to remedy-

ing governmental omissions. At the close of hostilities complaints multiplied, and great indignation was aroused regarding the **alleged inefficiency of the War Department** and the resultant suffering and mortality among the soldiers. It was deemed especially inexcusable that the camps in the United States should have been scourged by filth diseases like typhoid. The defenders of the administration maintained that the evils were exaggerated; that such as were real were in large measure inseparable from war; and that such as were in theory preventable were occasioned by ignorance and lack of discipline on the part of the volunteers and by the inexperience or incapacity of their regimental officers. At the request of the Secretary of War (September 8) President McKinley ordered an **investigation of the War Department** as a whole, and particularly of the commissary, quartermaster's and surgeon-general's departments, and appointed the following committee: Ex-Governor J. A. Beaver of Pennsylvania, Dr. Phineas Conner of Ohio, Charles Denby of Indiana (former minister to China), Major-General G. M. Dodge of Iowa, Captain E. P. Howell of Georgia, Major-General A. McD. McCook (retired officer of the United States army), Colonel J. A. Sexton of Illinois, Major-General J. M. Wilson (chief of engineers of the United States army) and Ex-Governor U. A. Woodbury of Vermont. The committee met at Washington September 24; organized by electing General Dodge chairman and appointing secretaries; and, after taking much testimony at the capital, proceeded in October to make the circuit of the camps.

INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION.—**Changes in the personnel** of the administration were not numerous. In place of Mr. W. R. Day, appointed a member of the peace commission, Mr. John Hay, ambassador at the Court of St. James, was made Secretary of State; and in place of Mr. J. B. Moore, appointed secretary of the same commission, Mr. D. J. Hill of New York was made first assistant secretary of state. Early in May Mr. C. H. Allen of Massachusetts was appointed first assistant secretary of the navy, succeeding Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, who resigned in order to accept the lieutenant-colonelcy of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry ("rough riders"). Mr. Oscar Straus of New York, former minister to Turkey, was again appointed to that position at the end of May.—**Internal revenue** receipts showed a considerable increase before July 1; the new taxes that then became operative proved very productive; and with these and other receipts, and the proceeds of an issue of \$200,000,000 of three per cent bonds, the Treasury met easily the extraordinary demands of the summer. In the autumn receipts were so largely in excess of expenditures that it was thought advisable to anticipate interest payments. **The war loan** was intended by Congress to be popular. According to the law, the bonds were to be offered at par, and were to be allotted first to individual subscribers; and among these preference was to be given to the smaller subscriptions. The Secretary of the Treasury made every effort to carry out the intention of Congress. In all cases in which it appeared that

banks or other financial institutions were working through small bidders, the bids were rejected. The loan, which was largely over-subscribed, was distributed among more than 320,000 applicants, in amounts ranging from \$20 to \$4480. Before the bonds were issued they were quoted at a premium of five per cent. — **Statistics of foreign trade** for the fiscal year 1897-98, published by the Treasury Department in July, showed that exports from the United States were greater than in any preceding year ; and that their value, \$1,231,311,868, was almost double that of the imports, \$616,052,844. The export of domestic manufactures reached the unprecedented figure of \$283,871,449, and the greatest increase was in iron and steel manufactures — thirteen millions more than in any other year. — The Interstate Commerce Commission decided, September 2, that the Canadian Pacific Railway was entitled to no differential in its competition with the other transcontinental lines, and expressed its hope that the rate war would be settled on the basis of this decision. — The Industrial Commission established by act of June 18, 1898, met at Washington, October 18, and organized by electing Senator Kyle chairman ; Ex-Representative Phillips of Pennsylvania, first vice-chairman ; Representative Gardner of New Jersey, second vice-chairman ; and J. M. Farquhar of Buffalo, New York, temporary secretary. It then adjourned until the middle of November. — Dissatisfaction was expressed early in the summer by friends of the Indians, at the removal of officials of proved competency to make room for political appointments. At Bear Island, Minnesota, October 5, a serious conflict took place between the Pillagers (a group of Chippeway Indians) and a United States marshal and his deputies, supported by a small body of regular soldiers. The latter party lost seven killed and eleven wounded. The immediate occasion of the conflict was the attempted arrest of certain Pillagers, who were charged with violating the liquor laws ; but the disaffection which caused the outbreak was said to be owing in part to causeless arrests made by deputy marshals for the sake of fees, and in part to blunders or frauds in the appraisal and sale of the timber on the Chippeway lands — a measure preliminary to the removal of the tribe from its old home.

CONGRESS. — **The war revenue bill** passed by the House April 29 was entirely recast by the Senate finance committee, and the greater part of the changes recommended (May 12) were adopted by the Senate. After the final vote in the Senate, June 4, the House refused to concur and the bill was sent to conference. The chief controversy was over the issue of bonds and the coinage of silver. The House bill authorized the issue of 10-20 three per cent coin bonds to the amount of \$500,000,000. The Senate bill limited the bond issue to \$300,000,000 ; required the issue of one-year three per cent certificates of indebtedness to the amount of \$50,000,000 before any long-term bonds should be sold ; and adopted provisions calculated to make both of these loans popular. The Senate bill further provided for the coinage of all the silver in the treasury at the rate

of \$4,000,000 a month and for the issue of certificates to the amount of the seigniorage. The war taxes of the House bill were generally retained (but not the increased tax on tonnage) and the Senate bill introduced many more, *e.g.*: taxes on tea, on mixed flour, on parlor-car and sleeping-car tickets and on sales on stock and produce exchanges; license taxes upon bankers and brokers and on places of amusement; a tax on the gross receipts of corporations engaged in refining sugar or petroleum; and a progressive tax on legacies and distributive shares of personal property.—The conference report authorized the issue, as popular loans, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, of 10–20 bonds up to \$400,000,000 and of one-year certificates of indebtedness up to \$100,000,000. On the silver question also a compromise was reached; all the silver in the treasury was to be coined, but only at the rate of \$1,500,000 a month, and no more silver certificates were to be issued. The additional taxes of the Senate bill were retained with little modification. The conference report was adopted by the House, June 9, by a vote of 153 to 111, and by the Senate on the following day by a vote of 43 to 22. In the Senate eight Democrats and one Silver Republican voted with the majority; the other Silver Republicans and the Populists with the minority.—In addition to the **war legislation** noted in the last RECORD, bills were passed and approved providing for the enlistment at large of 10,000 volunteers "possessing immunity from diseases incident to tropical climates" and of 3500 volunteer engineers (May 11); establishing a volunteer signal corps (May 18); authorizing the issue of supplies and the furnishing of arms, munitions and military stores to the people of Cuba (May 18); creating a volunteer navy of 3000 men and providing for its organization (May 26); increasing the engineer corps of the regular army (July 5); increasing the force of the ordnance department and the efficiency of the quartermaster's and subsistence departments (July 7). **War appropriations** were made to the amount of \$360,000,000.—Closely connected with the war legislation was the bill approved June 6, removing all disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution—a measure which affected but a small number of the surviving adherents of the Confederacy, but which marked the passing of historical hatreds.—Of measures having no relation to the war the most important were: an act extending the homestead laws and providing for right of way for railroads in Alaska (May 14); a general bankruptcy law (July 1); and the joint resolution for the annexation of Hawaii (July 7).—The general deficiency appropriation (July 7) contained a provision for a settlement with the Central Pacific and Western Pacific railroads.—Acts of June 28 and July 1 provided, among other things, for allotments in severalty in the Indian territory and for ratifying the agreements concluded with the Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles by the Dawes commission.—**Labor interests** were recognized in the act of June 1, providing for arbitration between interstate carriers and their employees; and in the act of June 18, creating a non-partisan industrial

commission of five senators, five representatives and nine other persons representing different industries and employments—these nine at a salary of \$3600 each—"to investigate questions pertaining to immigration, to labor, to agriculture, to manufacturing and to business" and to recommend legislation.—Congress adjourned July 8.—Several important measures were passed by one house only. The House passed, on May 11, a resolution to amend the constitution so as to cause senators to be elected by direct popular vote; and on May 17 a new eight-hour bill applicable to all federal employees; but neither measure came to a vote in the Senate. The House failed to act on the Senate bill restricting immigration (see last RECORD, p. 372) and on the bill passed by the Senate June 17 incorporating the International American Bank.—Bills for the reorganization of the naval service and for the reform of the currency were introduced by House committees, but were not brought to a vote.

THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY.—The Supreme Court decided, April 25, that the progressive inheritance tax law of Illinois was not in conflict with the provisions of the federal constitution (*Magoun vs. Illinois Savings Bank*). On the same day it sustained the provisions of the Mississippi constitution regarding qualifications to vote and to serve on juries on the ground that colored men were not in terms debarred from either privilege (*Williams vs. Mississippi*). On May 9 it declared that the South Carolina Dispensary law, as amended March 5, 1897, was still in some parts unconstitutional, as interfering with interstate commerce (*Vance vs. Vandercook Co.*). On May 23 it held, on the same ground, that a Pennsylvania law, prohibiting the sale of oleomargarine, and a New Hampshire law, forbidding its sale unless it were colored pink, were invalid, as regarded oleomargarine imported from other states; and that it was immaterial whether the packages were large and intended for the wholesale trade, or small and shipped directly to the retailer or the consumer (*Schollenberger vs. Pennsylvania*; *Collins vs. New Hampshire*). On May 31 it upheld the right of a state to provide for the inspection of articles of interstate commerce and to establish reasonable charges for such inspection (*Guano Co. vs. Board of Agriculture of South Carolina*). On the same day it so modified its decree in the Nebraska Maximum Freight Rate case as to indicate that the reasonableness of future schedules would be determined according to the facts existing when such schedules should be put in force. On the same day it reversed a decision of the circuit court of West Virginia, rendered November 8, 1897, and declared that even if a federal officer were removed in violation of the Civil Service Act, the federal courts had no power to restrain his superior officer by injunction (*White vs. Bury*). On October 24 it decided that the Anti-Trust Act was constitutional and that under its provisions the Joint Traffic Association of the principal Eastern railways was illegal (*United States vs. Joint Traffic Association*). On October 31 it decided that a state might tax foreign corporations according to the capital employed within the state (*Parke Davis and Co. vs. Comptroller*

of New York).—On June 25 the district court of the northern district of California decided that the eight-hour law passed by Congress August 1, 1892, was applicable to labor on all public works of the United States, although these were within the jurisdiction of a state (*United States vs. San Francisco Bridge Co.*).

STATE AND CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.—In the political campaigns of the summer and the autumn, the money question fell into the background. The Democratic conventions of the West and South, indeed, reaffirmed the platform of 1896, and in nearly all the Western states the silver parties effected a fusion against the Republicans; but Democratic conventions in several of the most important Eastern states passed over the issue in silence. The Republicans made the most of the successful outcome of the war, while the Democrats utilized the dissatisfaction occasioned by the alleged inefficiency of the War Department. Efforts to commit the Republican party to a policy of expansion and the Democratic party to the contrary policy were only partly successful.—In the six state elections held during the summer and the early autumn, and in the general elections of November, the Republicans carried most of the doubtful Eastern states and made gains in the Middle West and the Northwest. In consequence of losses in the East and South, the House of Representatives remains Republican by a small majority only; but a large Republican majority seems assured in the next Senate, and also a clear majority for sound money. The principal features in the elections were: the crippling of the Populist and Silver parties; the apparent popularity of war and expansion in the West, and the relative unpopularity of both in the East.

STATE LEGISLATION.—The draft constitution for Rhode Island (see last RECORD, p. 374) was approved by the legislature, June 15, but failed to receive the requisite popular majority on November 8. The results of the popular vote upon constitutional amendments submitted in other states were announced, at the close of this RECORD, in the following instances: An amendment providing for the initiative and referendum in state and municipal legislation was adopted in South Dakota; an amendment intended to secure home rule for cities was adopted in Michigan; a "single-tax" amendment, permitting municipalities to determine on what class or classes of property their taxes shall be levied, was rejected in Washington; a "dispensary" amendment, providing for exclusive state control of the manufacture and sale of liquors, was rejected in South Dakota; woman-suffrage amendments were lost in Washington and in South Dakota; the woman school-franchise was extended in Minnesota.—Legislative activity during the six months brought only a limited number of important measures to completion. The Negotiable Instruments Act, approved by the state commission on uniformity of legislation, was adopted by the Massachusetts legislature. This act had previously been adopted by New York, Connecticut and four other states. The Massachusetts legislature also established a separate board of insanity; revised its

settlement law, some of the provisions of which were extremely antiquated ; adopted the Torrens system of land registration ; and (following the example set by Virginia and Maryland earlier in the year) made it unlawful to use or deal in trading stamps. Massachusetts and Rhode Island passed laws for the regulation of street railways. The Rhode Island law applies only to the companies accepting it, and acceptance is declared to establish a contract that is not to be changed without the consent of both parties. The Delaware legislature passed a new ballot law, abolishing the Australian system and returning to that of separate party tickets.—In June the Supreme Court of Ohio declared invalid a law passed last winter making women eligible to appointment as notaries public. In October the Supreme Court of Illinois sustained the amended Torrens Land Title Act.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.—By the Metropolitan Elections Act of July 16, passed by the New York legislature at a special session, the police of **New York City** were deprived of the supervision of elections for state officers. A metropolitan elections district was created, consisting of the city of New York and the county of Westchester ; and the supervision of state elections in this district was vested in a state superintendent, to be appointed by the governor.—In June the Supreme Court of Nebraska, overruling its own previous decision, held that a statute vesting in the governor the power to appoint fire and police commissioners in **Omaha** was unconstitutional, not because the legislature was limited by any express prohibition of the Nebraska constitution, but because the statute invaded “the right of local self-government, one of the principles upon which our state fabric rests.”—On May 27 a new charter for **San Francisco** was submitted to and adopted by the voters of that city. This charter introduces the referendum, not only for amendments but also for the more important ordinances ; and provides for the popular initiation of amendments and ordinances by petition of fifteen per cent of the voters.

LABOR CONFLICTS.—Throughout the summer and up to the close of this RECORD, the coal miners of the Pittsburg and Monongahela districts, Pennsylvania, were on strike, but no serious disturbances were reported.—Conflicts between strikers and non-union men, with resulting loss of life, occurred at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, June 23, in connection with a woodworkers' strike ; and at Galveston, Texas, September 23, in connection with a strike of negro longshoremen.—More serious disturbances occurred at Pana and at Virden, Illinois, resulting from the attempts of the managers of the local collieries to replace their striking miners by negroes brought from other states. The strike at Pana broke out in August ; on September 1 the strikers attacked officers of the colliery ; on the 30th they held up a train bringing negro miners from Indiana and sent the negroes back to that state. Governor Tanner thereupon sent a small body of state troops to Pana, with instructions to maintain order but to give no aid to the importation of negro labor. Meanwhile a strike was declared at the Virden colliery ; and the governor, ascertaining that the managers pro-

posed to import negroes, warned them that they would receive no assistance, and that, if they used Winchesters, they would be disarmed. On October 12 a train bringing negroes from Alabama into the colliery stockade at Virden was attacked by the strikers, and a conflict took place between them and the train and mine guards, in which a dozen men were killed and twice as many wounded. State troops were sent; martial law was proclaimed; and both parties were disarmed. The governor then ordered the officers in command at Virden and at Pana to prevent the importation into either place of negroes from other states, and authorized them, if necessary, to arm "the citizens." Governor Tanner admitted that he had no warrant of law for his action, but asserted that he was protecting the interests of the people of the state and enforcing their will.—On June 4 eleven officers of labor organizations at Washington, District of Columbia, who had put a carriage maker on their list of unfair dealers, were indicted under the Anti-Trust Act of 1890.

LYNCH LAW AND RACE FEUDS.—Forty lynchings were reported by the newspapers: one of a white man in Kansas for murder; one of a negro in Illinois for rape; all the others of negroes in the former slave states. In the southern lynchings the alleged offense was, in nineteen cases, murder or murderous assault; in seventeen, criminal assault upon women or female children; in two, resistance to sheriffs.—In several Southern states energetic efforts were made to protect negroes under arrest. State troops were ordered out in Alabama in June and in Kentucky in July. At Augusta, Georgia, November 2, the police defending the jail repelled a mob of several hundred men, killing one.—In May Governor Bradley of Kentucky refused to demand the extradition from Illinois of a negro who was under indictment for rape in Graves County, Kentucky, basing his refusal on the wholesale slaughter of negroes by mobs in that county and on the failure to punish their murderers.—Governor Russell of North Carolina announced, at the beginning of his term of office, that he proposed to diminish lynching by making the punishment for criminal assault swift; and he promised that every such case should be tried within a month after the arrest. In October he ordered a special term of the district court at Charlotte to try one negro. Of the lynchings reported during the six months none took place in North Carolina, although race feeling was strongly aroused in the political campaign.—**Conflicts between bands of negroes and of whites** occurred in the autumn in three states. At Ashpole, North Carolina, October 23, a party of negroes opened fire upon a party of white men, wounding three. The negroes were run down with bloodhounds; several arrests were made; no lynching took place. At Harpersville, Mississippi, on the same day, a more serious conflict began. A party of about fifty negroes assembled to protect one of their race from arrest; fired upon the sheriff's posse, killing one white man and wounding three; and then took to the woods and swamps. The country was roused; the negroes were hunted for a couple of days, and fourteen of them were

killed. Five who were made prisoners and were menaced with lynching were rescued by the sheriff and taken to Meridian. At Phoenix, South Carolina, an election quarrel, November 8, resulted in the killing of a Democratic manager and the wounding of a white Republican leader named Tolbert. Other members of the Tolbert family—all of whom were prominent Republicans and two of whom held federal offices—were then attacked by white Democrats, and were defended by some of their negro followers. Two or three negroes were killed; several whites (including two more Tolberts) were wounded; the remaining Tolberts fled from the state. On the 9th and 10th, six or seven negroes were shot down in cold blood for participation in the fighting of the 8th.—At Wilmington, North Carolina, there occurred, at nearly the same time, a local revolution of the sort that was common when the South was emerging from “carpet-bag” rule. The local officials were Republicans, elected mainly by negro votes. On November 9 a committee of leading citizens was appointed to establish “white supremacy.” This was done on the 10th. The revolution was not wholly peaceful: the printing office of a negro newspaper was destroyed; there were collisions between the whites and the blacks; nine negroes were killed and a number of negroes and whites were wounded. Before the close of the day the council, mayor and chief of police resigned, and a Democratic government was established. The leaders of the negroes, whether white or colored, were expelled from the town. An effort to lynch some negro prisoners was defeated.—Early in July eleven persons were indicted at Charleston, South Carolina, as participants in the Lake City murders of February 22 (see last RECORD, p. 375). The accused were admitted to bail in \$2000 each.

II. FOREIGN NATIONS.

EUROPEAN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.—Under the superintendence of the great powers, the provisions of the treaty of peace between **Greece** and **Turkey** were punctually executed. The delimitation of the frontier was completed May 30; the last Turkish troops evacuated Thessaly, June 6; and the last installment of the war indemnity was paid into the Paris branch of the Ottoman Bank, July 10. On the same day the bank was notified to hold back 1,600,000 francs, claimed by the French and Italian governments for damages inflicted upon their subjects during the Armenian disturbances. With Russia, which demanded from the Porte the payment of a substantial part of the war indemnity of 1878, terms had already been made in June. The Porte paid a round sum in cash, and the Ottoman Bank guaranteed two further annual payments.—**Crete** remained during the summer under the *de facto* government of the Cretan assembly in the interior; the *de jure* government of the Turks in the coast towns; and the superior control of Great Britain, France, Italy

and Russia, exercised through war-ships and through garrisons amounting to four or five thousand men. The European admirals kept the peace, as far as possible, between the Christians and the Mussulmans, while their governments negotiated with the Porte.—The attempt on the part of the British to take control of the tithes administration at Candia led, on September 6, to a bloody conflict. A Mussulman mob, reinforced by bashibazouks and ultimately by regular Turkish soldiers, drove back the small British force, killing an officer and a score of men; massacred several hundred Christians; and looted and burned the European consulates and many shops and houses. The town was bombarded; Italian, French and Russian contingents were sent to the aid of the British; British reinforcements arrived within a few days. The British admiral demanded and, after the usual Oriental evasions and delays, secured the surrender of the ringleaders and the disarmament of the Mussulmans. Meanwhile the four powers, after seeking and failing to obtain the adhesion of Germany and Austria, demanded of the Porte, October 5, the **withdrawal of the Turkish forces from Crete** within thirty days, under pain of forfeiture by Turkey of its rights of sovereignty. The Porte yielded; the embarkation of the Turkish troops began October 19 and was completed—not without pressure at the last—before the middle of November.—Pending the organization of an autonomous government, Crete remains under the control of the four powers. At the close of this RECORD they had forces on the island aggregating 16,000 men (half of these British) and they had undertaken (as was provided in the ultimatum of October 5) the protection of the Mussulmans, many of whom were nevertheless emigrating. Early in November it was announced that Russia had proposed and that Great Britain, France and Italy had accepted the nomination of Prince George of Greece as High Commissioner of the four powers.—International significance was attached to the **German Emperor's visit to Constantinople and Palestine**. A five days' sojourn in the Turkish capital (October 18–22), where he was entertained with lavish hospitality, emphasized the intimate relations already established between Germany and Turkey, and smoothed the way, it was asserted, for the granting to German capitalists of valuable concessions in Asia Minor. At Jerusalem the Emperor witnessed the consecration of the Protestant Church of the Redeemer, and acquired and presented to the Catholics of Germany the dwelling of the Virgin. Throughout his pilgrimage he emphasized the power and the purpose of Germany to protect German Christians everywhere. This was his answer to a papal letter of August 20 to the archbishop of Rheims and a papal allocution to French pilgrims, October 8, in which the Pope had alluded to the protectorate exercised by France over Catholics in the East—utterances which had already elicited German protests and the announcement that the Prussian envoy to the Vatican, then absent on leave, would not return to his post, and that for the present no successor would be named.—At the close of the summer the world was surprised by a **Russian manifesto**

in favor of universal peace. On August 27 the Russian Foreign Minister, Count Muravieff, proposed to the foreign diplomatists at St. Petersburg an international conference to secure real and durable peace and to put an end to the progressive increase of armaments. Except in France, the suggestion was received with sympathy; and all the leading governments accepted the proposed conference.—**The assassination of the Empress of Austria** at Geneva, September 10, by an Italian anarchist, and the discovery at Alexandria, in October, of an anarchistic plot against the German Emperor, called fresh attention to the dangerous character of the movement. In September the Italian government proposed a European conference to consider international measures against anarchism. All the cabinets accepted the invitation, and it was announced that the conference would meet at Rome, November 24.—An international **sugar conference**, which met at Brussels, June 10, adjourned, June 25, without accomplishing anything, because France and Russia refused to abandon export bounties.—The diplomatic activity of the leading powers centered, as usual, in Africa and in the Far East. From the point of view of European politics, the most noteworthy developments were: a British-German agreement, officially declared to relate only to the claims of the two empires in South Africa, but to be significant as furnishing the basis for more cordial relations; an increasing tension between Great Britain and Russia, resulting from Russia's persistent forward movements in North China; and a crisis in British-French relations, caused by the French occupation of Fashoda. The dispute between England and France over the control of the upper Nile seemed, in October, to threaten war. Both governments made energetic naval preparations, but French concessions appeared, at the close of this RECORD, to insure peace.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—William Ewart Gladstone died May 19 and was buried with impressive ceremonies in Westminster Abbey.—**Parliament** was in session until August 12. A committee appointed to investigate professional money-lending took much testimony showing outrageous spoliation of borrowers, and reported in July that the only effective remedy for the evils of the system was to give the courts "absolute and unfettered discretion." An old-age pensions committee reported in the same month that they had been unable to devise any plan "free from grave inherent disadvantages." Of **measures affecting the United Kingdom** only, the most important that received the sanction of Parliament were: the Irish Local Government Act (the leading provisions of which were noted in the last RECORD, pp. 376, 377); the Benefices Act, checking abuses of patronage in the Church of England; the London University Act, looking to the transformation of this purely examining body into a teaching body; the Colonial Marriages Act, making a marriage with a deceased wife's sister, validly contracted in any British colony, valid in Great Britain also, and enabling children born of such a marriage to inherit real property; the Criminal Evidence Act, permitting all accused persons

and their wives or husbands to be heard as witnesses ; the Vaccination Act, one clause of which exempts from penalties any parent who conscientiously believes vaccination to be prejudicial to health ; and an act excluding insane and pauper immigrants. Of **imperial measures** passed, the more important were : the Colonial Loans Act, designed primarily to afford relief to the West Indian Colonies ; an act remitting the claim against the Egyptian government for repayment of £798,000 "granted in aid" in 1897 (for the history of this transaction, see RECORD, December, 1896, p. 786, and June, 1897, p. 378) ; and acts providing for the addition of 22,000 men to the army and for the construction of seven battle-ships, eight armored cruisers and twelve destroyers.—As the result of a conference, opened at London, July 5, between the postmaster-general and representatives of all the British colonies, it was announced that arrangements had been made for penny postage between Great Britain, Canada, the Cape of Good Hope and other parts of the empire. It was intimated that India would probably be included in the arrangements, but not the Australian colonies.—At the end of August the great **coal strike in South Wales** was settled on terms proposed by the employers. The strike had lasted for five months, had caused great loss and much suffering, and had led to breaches of public order and the intervention of the military. The men had struck against an automatic sliding scale, under which wages were determined solely by selling prices ; and had demanded that wages be fixed by arbitration, that house rent and cost of provisions should be considered, and that a minimum wage should be established. In the settlement the old sliding-scale arrangement was renewed for four years and an immediate advance of five per cent on the March wages was granted. It was also agreed that, if wages were reduced below a certain point, the men should have the right to terminate the agreement on six months' notice.—**In Ireland** the great rebellion of 1798 was commemorated in various ways by the Parnellites and, to a certain extent, by the other Nationalists ; but the island remained generally peaceful.

THE BRITISH COLONIES AND INDIA.—The Earl of Minto was appointed Governor-General of **Canada**, July 25, succeeding the Earl of Aberdeen. The question of prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of all alcoholic liquors, including beer and cider, was submitted to the voters of the Dominion, September 29. All the provinces except Quebec voted in the affirmative ; but only twenty-two per cent of the electors voted and the majority for prohibition was less than 14,000.—At the solicitation of the **Newfoundland** government, royal commissioners were appointed in August to inquire into the state of affairs on the French Treaty shore. The commissioners, Sir John Bramston and Admiral Sir James Erskine, completed their investigation in October.—The depression of the sugar industry in the **West Indies** led to a demand, on the part of representatives of the various colonies assembled at Barbados in September, for the exclusion of "bounty-fed" sugar from the British markets or

the imposition of countervailing duties. It led also to assertions, in Jamaica and other islands, of desire for annexation to the United States—assertions probably intended to affect public opinion in Great Britain. Grants in aid, offered by the imperial authorities and amounting in the aggregate to £41,500, were ill-received in some instances (especially by the people of Dominica), because conditioned on the control of the local finances by the Crown ; and the remedy was generally pronounced inadequate.—The proposed **Australian federal constitution** was submitted to popular vote in four colonies early in June. Scarcely half of the qualified electors voted. The constitution was approved by overwhelming majorities in Victoria and in Tasmania, and by a large majority in South Australia. In New South Wales also there was a majority for ratification, but the affirmative vote fell short of the legal minimum of 80,000. The relative unpopularity of the proposed union in this, the largest of the Australian colonies, was said to be owing to its fear of being out-voted by the smaller colonies, especially in the matter of trade policy, in which they are protectionists, while New South Wales has thus far adhered to free trade. Parliamentary elections held in New South Wales at the close of July turned largely on the federation question. The Federalist opposition charged the government with insincerity in its support of union, and demanded new negotiations with the other colonies and a fair settlement. The elections greatly strengthened this party ; but the government obtained a majority and, before opening negotiations with the other colonies, proceeded so to amend the proposed federal constitution as to make it acceptable to New South Wales.—In October the **New Zealand** legislature passed an Old Age Pensions Act.—On August 12 the British Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, George N. Curzon (shortly afterwards created Baron Curzon of Kedleston), was appointed Viceroy of **India**, to succeed the Earl of Elgin. At the close of August the plague was spreading in the Bombay presidency, and there was a fresh outbreak at Hyderabad ; but in the autumn there was a decline in the death rate. It was reported late in October that delegates from the Afridis had accepted tranquilly the British decision to occupy and fortify the Khyber Pass.

FRANCE.—The new Chamber of Deputies, elected May 8 and 22, met June 1. The Radicals had lost some twenty seats to the Socialist-Radicals and Socialists ; but the majority on which the Mélina ministry depended was apparently intact, for the Conservatives and the Moderate Republicans were as strong as before. On June 14, however, a resolution calling for “a majority exclusively Republican” was carried by a vote of 296 to 246. M. Mélina and his colleagues resigned ; and after three unsuccessful attempts, a ministry was formed on the 28th, consisting of Radicals and Socialist-Radicals. Its members were : Brisson, Premier and Minister of the Interior ; Delcassé, Foreign Affairs ; Peytral, Finance ; Sarrien, Justice ; Bourgeois, Education ; Cavaignac, War ; Lockroy, Marine ; Trouillot, Colonies ; Maruéjouls, Commerce ; Viger, Agriculture ; and

Tillaye, Public Works. On June 30 M. Brisson promised the Deputies an income tax, workingmen's pensions and other reforms, none very radical, and received a vote of confidence, 316 to 220.—The Dreyfus question continued to engross public attention, partly in consequence of the efforts made to check its agitation. University professors and other officials who questioned the finality of the *chose jugée* were suspended or retired. On July 7 Minister Cavaignac made a speech in the Chamber of Deputies, in which he adduced fresh proofs of Dreyfus's guilt. Two days later, Lieutenant-Colonel Picquart, chief of the information bureau of the general staff in 1896, declared in an open letter that of the documents cited by Cavaignac two had no reference to Dreyfus and the third was a forgery. It was Picquart who had first discovered evidence that Esterhazy was the writer of the *bordereau*, the document on which the conviction of Dreyfus rested. He had been the chief witness for the prosecution in the Esterhazy court-martial, and a prominent witness for the defense in the first Zola trial. After Esterhazy's acquittal he had been placed on the retired list. He was now arrested, July 13, for divulging state secrets. Meanwhile the other chief disturber, Zola, had been convicted on the 9th of libelling the handwriting experts who had given testimony regarding the *bordereau*; and on the 18th he was sentenced (by default) on his second trial for libelling the Esterhazy court-martial. On August 30 the entire situation was changed by a startling event. Under a searching examination, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry of the general staff, the chief witness against Dreyfus in 1894, confessed to Cavaignac that he had forged the document of which Picquart had disputed the authenticity. Placed under arrest, he committed suicide. Public opinion was profoundly affected; the majority of the cabinet were convinced that revision was now a necessity; but the military authorities continued their resistance. Cavaignac declared that he was still convinced of Dreyfus's guilt, and resigned from the cabinet September 3. General Zurlinden, his successor, and M. Tillaye, the Minister of Public Works, followed his example on the 17th. Their places were filled by General Chanoine and Senator Godin. General Zurlinden was reappointed military governor of Paris. On the 26th the ministry decided that Mme. Dreyfus's demand for revision should be submitted to the Court of Cassation.—In the meantime, on September 21, when Colonel Picquart was placed on trial, the government prosecutor asked for a postponement, on the ground that General Zurlinden had ordered the prosecution of the accused on the graver charge of having forged evidence against Esterhazy. The postponement was granted; and Picquart, publicly protesting that he had no intention of committing suicide, was removed to prison. Zurlinden's action was connected, in public opinion, with evidences of suspicious activity on the part of the Napoleonist pretender and with the massing of troops in and about Paris (ostensibly because of a great strike) and was thought to indicate an impending *coup d'état*.—Upon the reassembling of the legislature, October 25, the Moderate Republicans, offended by the appointment on the 22d of a

large number of Radical prefects, decided not to support the Brisson ministry on internal questions. On the same day the ministry was sharply attacked by the anti-revisionists. General Chanoine declared from the tribune that he was of the same opinion as his predecessors in the War Ministry, and announced his resignation. A resolution calling upon the government to "end the campaign of insult against the army" was rejected by the Premier, and was carried, amid great disorder, by a vote of 296 to 243; whereupon the ministry resigned. The chamber then asserted, by a nearly unanimous vote, the "supremacy of the civil power." The union of all Republicans was urged; and on the 31st a new cabinet was constructed, which included several Moderates. M. Dupuy became Premier and Minister of the Interior; MM. Delcassé, Peytral, Lockroy and Viger retained their portfolios; the other members were: Lebret, Justice; Leygues, Education; de Freycinet, War; Guillain, Colonies; Delambre, Commerce; and Krantz, Public Works. On November 4 the ministry received a vote of confidence, 429 to 64. One of the first official acts of the new civilian War Minister was to remove the chief of the general staff.—During October a reporter appointed by the Court of Cassation investigated the demand for revision. His researches were impeded by the attitude of the War Ministry, which withheld the "secret" Dreyfus documents, on the grounds that they did not pertain to the proceedings of 1894 and that some of them, if divulged, would lead to war with a foreign power. (These last documents were understood to be letters, or photographs of letters, from the German Emperor. The *Cologne Gazette* declared in September that they were forgeries.) On October 27 and 28 Reporter Bard submitted to the court, in open session, the grounds for revision. The most important were: (1) Henry's confessed forgery, which, though committed in 1896, discredited the evidence given by him in 1894; (2) a conflict of expert testimony regarding the *bordereau*; and (3) letters of Esterhazy, indicating that the *bordereau* was really written by him. On the 29th, the court decided that the demand for revision was to be admitted; that the material before the court was insufficient for a decision; that a supplementary investigation should be made; and that pending this investigation the sentence against Dreyfus was not to be suspended.

GERMANY.—The Imperial and Prussian parliaments each completed this year the quinquennial period; and the most important occurrences of the six months were the elections of the new legislatures. **The new Reichstag** was chosen June 16 and 23. The Conservatives suffered losses; the Liberals merely held their own; and the Centrists, who made gains, hold more securely than ever the balance of power. The Agrarian League, which was expected to do great things, carried but four seats, and these only on the second balloting, a result which was attributed to the high price of wheat. The Social Democrats, who polled 28 per cent of the total vote, gained in the rural districts and increased their representation from 48 to 56. The Poles lost a third of their seats.—The Prussian Landtag,

immediately before the close (May 18) of its final session, passed laws : increasing the salaries of the Protestant and Catholic clergy ; appropriating 5,000,000 marks to improve the dwellings of laborers employed by the state ; and permitting peasant proprietors in Westphalia to entail their estates. This last law reestablishes the ancient custom of the province and is designed to prevent excessive subdivision of agricultural holdings.—**The new Landtag** was chosen early in November. The Radicals gained fifteen seats, mainly at the cost of the Conservatives ; but the latter remain by far the strongest party in the chamber, and can control it by coöperating either with the Centrists or with the Liberals. The Radical gains were attributed in part to a speech delivered by the Emperor at Oeynhausen in Westphalia, September 6, in which he informed the public that a bill was in preparation and would be submitted to the Reichstag this year, punishing with imprisonment at hard labor any person who should try to hinder a German workman who was willing to work or should incite him to strike.—**Prince Bismarck** died July 30. His funeral, in accordance with his wish, took place at Friedrichsruh, and was of the simplest character. Memorial services were held in all parts of Germany and in many foreign cities.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—The fiftieth year of the Emperor's reign was darkened, not by domestic grief only, but also by persistent political anxieties. The German-Czech quarrel continued to paralyze the Austrian Reichsrath and to impede the renewal of the compromise union (*Ausgleich*) with Hungary.—Dissensions between the government and the German town of Gratz in Styria, which ended in the suspension of the municipal council, provoked new riots in the **Reichsrath** on June 7. On the 13th the deputies were sent home ; in July the necessary appropriations were made by decree ; and on the 28th the session was declared closed. During this month the ministry endeavored to arrange for a further modification of the language ordinances, that should be acceptable both to the Czechs and to the moderate wing of the German party, representing the German landed interests in Bohemia ; but the negotiations were fruitless.—In the same month (July) the **Hungarian government**, in accordance with the act passed in January, issued an elaborate tariff bill, to be submitted to Parliament in case the *Ausgleich* should fail to be renewed. This tariff created great consternation among the Austrian manufacturers, and, on reflection, was considered to have been framed for that purpose.—**The Delegations** met at Pesth, May 9. The budget submitted to them called for increased military and naval appropriations, and for a supplementary credit of 30,000,-000 florins to cover military expenditures in 1897 and 1898. It was passed by the Austrian Delegation on the 26th ; and by the Hungarian (with a demurrer regarding the naval plans of the imperial government) on the 27th. During May and June the joint commission on the quotas of the two parts of the empire held several meetings but reached no agreement. In August ministerial conferences were held at Vienna. It was reported that the Hungarians desired to adjust their relations with Austria on the basis

of economic independence and a five-year commercial treaty; while the Austrians desired the renewal of the *Ausgleich* for another year, and proposed again to secure it, as far as their half of the empire was concerned, by decree. It was finally decided that one more effort should be made to secure the approval of the Reichsrath. At the same time an agreement was reached concerning the course to be pursued if the Reichsrath remained obstinate; but the terms of this agreement were not revealed.—The Reichsrath was called together at the close of September, and the *Ausgleich* bills were laid before it. A new conflict at once developed. The German party demanded an explanation of the ministerial arrangement of the preceding month. This Count Thun refused to give; and in consequence of his refusal Minister of Commerce Bärnreither resigned from the cabinet. At this point, however, the Germans suddenly changed their course; abandoned the policy of obstruction; and voted to proceed to the consideration of the government bills, which were accordingly referred to a committee of 48, representing all factions. This change was understood to be based on purely tactical considerations: obstruction was abandoned because the government obviously counted on obstruction. Late in October, however, a division manifested itself within the German party: the Constitutional Landed Interest (*Verfassungstreuer Grundbesitz*) voted in committee against the rejection of the *Ausgleich* bills and for their reference to sub-committees. Early in November, amid great disorder, the Reichsrath rejected a proposal to impeach Premier Thun. At the close of this RECORD it was debating the impeachment of ex-Premier Badeni.—On October 11 the quota commissions met again in Pesth, but again failed to agree.—**Anti-Semitic riots** broke out in Galicia in June. The peasants invaded the towns, mobbed the Jews, pillaged and burned shops and destroyed some public buildings. There were two outbreaks; the second and more serious, at the close of the month, extended over more than thirty villages and cost at least sixteen Jewish lives. The disorders were suppressed by troops, who killed a number of the rioters. On June 28 martial law was proclaimed in two districts; and in thirty-three others, including all western and a part of eastern Galicia, the constitutional guaranties of personal liberty were suspended (minor stage of siege).—The assassination of the Empress (see p. 763) led, in many parts of the empire, to demonstrations against Italians. At Triest six deaths occurred in a German-Italian street fight; and an Italian peddler was killed by a mob at Gratz.

RUSSIA.—In striking contrast to the Czar's pacific proposals is the energy with which the Russian navy is being strengthened. During the period under review 90,000,000 rubels were appropriated for new war vessels. One formidable battle-ship was launched, and work was begun on several cruisers. Orders for a number of vessels were placed in foreign countries.—At the same time, to encourage the development of the merchant marine, ships purchased for foreign trade were made duty-free, and the duty on ships intended for internal trade was greatly reduced (law of May 27).—

Work was actively pushed on the Siberian railway, and it was stated that this great undertaking would be completed in 1904. It was also reported that plans had been perfected for the construction of a ship canal, of the same breadth and depth as the Suez Canal, from the Baltic to the Black Sea.—It was announced in the summer that the Russian judicial system had been extended to the Central Asiatic provinces, but without the jury, and that the Russian military system was to be introduced into Finland.—In consequence of the failure of the crops of the previous year, there was, in some parts of European Russia, a partial famine, with hunger-typhus cases. There was also a dearth of seed-corn and of fodder for the live stock. During the summer there were protracted droughts; and at the close of September it was reported that the crops in Northern and Central Russia were a complete failure, and that those of Southern Russia were below the average. Relief efforts were instituted on a large scale, both by the Red Cross Society and by the government; but the government aid was said to be tardy and ineffectual. Legislative relief also was attempted: a law of June 18 lessened the duty on agricultural machinery and put fertilizing materials on the free list.—On May 30 a small Russian garrison at Andijan, in the province of Ferghana, Turkestan, was attacked by a large body of natives, and a score of the soldiers were killed. The insurrection was promptly crushed: six of the ringleaders were hanged and forty-five other rebels were imprisoned at hard labor. It was soon discovered that a general Mohammedan uprising had been arranged, which the premature attack upon Andijan had frustrated. A rigid investigation was followed by eighteen additional executions and three hundred sixty-two transportations.

ITALY.—The riots and revolutionary movements described in the last RECORD were followed by slighter disturbances in Piedmont and at Naples; but before the middle of May the energetic intervention of the military, and the imposition of martial law in the province of Naples as well as in Tuscany, reestablished order throughout the kingdom.—Conclusive evidence that the insurrection was socialistic in its character, and a prevalent belief that it was in part inspired by clerical agitation, led the cabinet to consider repressive legislation. Irreconcilable differences of opinion regarding the measures to be adopted soon manifested themselves, and on June 1 the fusion ministry of Rudini was for the fifth time reconstructed. Upon the reassembling of Parliament, June 16, the Premier submitted to the Chamber a number of bills for the protection of the social order. A motion was offered declaring lack of confidence; but before this came to a vote the ministry resigned. Attempts to construct a Conservative cabinet proved unsuccessful, and at the close of the month a **Liberal ministry** was formed under the premiership of General Pelloux. General di San Marzano, War Minister, was the only member of the Rudini cabinet who kept his portfolio. Foreign Affairs were intrusted to Admiral Canevaro; and Admiral Palumbo was made Minister of Marine. The other members were: Finocchiaro-Aprile, Justice; Vacchelli, Treasury; Carcano, Finance;

Baccelli, Education ; Lacava, Public Works ; Fortis, Agriculture and Commerce ; Nunzio-Nasi, Posts and Telegraphs. The new cabinet was well received, not only by the Liberals, but also by the Conservatives, who found a guaranty of order in the unusual representation awarded to the military. On July 12 the chamber passed the **Social Defense bills**. The ministry had previously withdrawn several of the Rudini bills, which limited the freedom of the press and of education and restricted the right of association ; but it asked and obtained the renewal of the Compulsory Residence Act of 1894 ; the postponement for a year of provincial and communal elections ; and authorization to uphold, modify or abrogate the state of siege and to place the railway, post and telegraph services under military discipline.— During the summer, courts-martial, sitting at Milan, Florence and Naples, sentenced to deportation or imprisonment hundreds of persons accused of instigating or taking part in the May riots. Among the condemned were many journalists and also several deputies, prosecuted by permission of the Chamber.

SPAIN.— The defeat of Spanish arms and the dismemberment of the Spanish empire left the government, for the time at least, unshaken. The Conservatives, who were in the minority, could not assume the conduct of affairs without a dissolution of the Cortes and a general election ; and they had no desire to relieve the Liberal Premier of his responsibilities. Four of his colleagues abandoned Sagasta in May ; but their places were filled. The new ministers were : Almodovar del Rio, Foreign Affairs ; Aufion, Marine ; Giron, Colonies ; and Gamazo, Public Works. No further change occurred until the close of October, when Señor Gamazo resigned.— **The Cortes** adjourned June 24 and reassembled September 5. A bill was then submitted to them, authorizing the government to renounce sovereignty in the colonies, in accordance with the peace preliminaries agreed upon with the government of the United States. The discussion gave rise to much recrimination and disorder ; but the greater number of the Conservatives continued to support the government, and the bill was passed on the 13th. On the following day the session was suspended.— **The expenses of the war** were met in part by patriotic subscriptions, but chiefly by increased taxation and by an internal four per cent loan of 1,000,000,000 pesetas. The loan was managed by the Bank of Spain, which furnished the government with money as it was needed. In June the condition of the bank gave rise to apprehensions. Paper money was presented for redemption in such large sums that the coin reserve was seriously reduced. At the same time there were general complaints of scarcity of silver coin, showing that the silver drawn from the bank was being hoarded or exported. On June 12, accordingly, the government prohibited the export of silver coin. In November the Spanish treasury was obviously in sore straits, and mutinies were reported among the unpaid troops in Cuba.— Spain itself remained generally tranquil. There were occasional bread riots through the summer ; and there were indications of Carlist activity on the northern frontier.

These, or the impending peace negotiations, caused the government, on July 15, to suspend throughout the kingdom the constitutional guaranties of personal liberty and of freedom of the press and of assembly. There were, however, no signs of popular unrest; and it was said that the people felt little regret at the prospect of losing the colonies. Their indifference or resignation was in part explained by statements published in Spain regarding the cost, in money and in men, of the attempt to suppress the Cuban insurrection. It was estimated that from March, 1895, to June, 1898, nearly two milliards of pesetas had been expended; and it was affirmed that, of 200,000 Spanish soldiers sent to Cuba, more than 55,000 were dead and nearly 29,000 had returned invalided.

MINOR EUROPEAN STATES. — Elections held in Belgium May 22 and 29 slightly increased the large Clerical majority in Parliament. — Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands came of age August 31, and was enthroned amid demonstrations of great loyalty and affection September 6. In June the States General adopted a bill making personal military service obligatory upon all citizens except ministers of religion. — In connection with the Russian Emperor's peace proposals, the Norwegian government suggested, in October, that an effort should be made to induce the powers to recognize Sweden and Norway as neutral states. In Norway the separatist policy remained dominant; at the opening of the Storthing, October 12, it was announced that Russia had proposed a revision of its commercial treaties with Sweden-Norway, and that the Norwegian government had announced its readiness to negotiate a separate Norwegian-Russian treaty. — In Switzerland the Federal Assembly passed June 20, for submission to the people, constitutional amendments extending the competence of the federal legislature over the entire field of civil and criminal law, but leaving to the cantons the organization of the courts and the regulation of procedure. At its autumn session the Assembly adopted illness and accident insurance laws, including a special law for the governmental insurance of military persons. — In the Balkan peninsula, Montenegrin agitation for a greater Servia (to be established by bringing Servia, Bosnia and Herzegovina under the rule of Prince Nicholas) and alleged arrangements between Prince Nicholas and Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria for the delimitation of their spheres of influence might have caused greater uneasiness but for the general conviction that Russia desired no disturbance of existing conditions. New evidence of Russian predominance in the Balkan states was afforded by ceremonial visits of the King and Crown-Prince of Roumania and of the Prince of Bulgaria to the Czar, and by Prince Ferdinand's offer to reinstate in the Bulgarian army twenty-one officers concerned in the conspiracy against his predecessor, Prince Alexander. — Both in Bulgaria and in Servia the finances were increasingly disordered by extravagant expenditures met by issues of paper money. In Servia the arbitrary rule of ex-King Milan produced widening disaffection. The Radical leader, Pashitch, acquitted of lese-majesty May 18, was again placed on trial June 2 (the

Court of Cassation having quashed the acquittal) and was sentenced to imprisonment. This governmental victory was followed in the summer and autumn by the arrest of numerous Radical politicians and journalists and the retirement of many army officers. Elections held June 4, under military supervision, produced a Moderate Liberal majority in the Skupstina, and in July a stringent press law was passed. The Liberals, however, began to refuse further support ; and an ordinance, issued August 6, placing the appointment of communal officials in the hands of the ministry, drove them into declared opposition.— In **European Turkey**, close on the Montenegrin frontier, one of the chronic blood-feuds of the country widened, early in June, into a small war between Mohammedans, Albanians and Servian Christians. There was sharp fighting near Berane for a week : several Christian villages were burned and large numbers of Christians were driven over into Montenegrin territory. Turkish troops restored order, and the Sultan promised punishment of the civil authorities at Berane, amnesty to all Christians and indemnity for the houses destroyed. During the summer and autumn there were less serious but continual disturbances on the Servian frontier, especially in the vilayet of Kossova.— The abolition of local exemptions has increased the annual recruitment of the Turkish army by about 40,000 men.

AFRICA.—The control of the Upper Nile was wrested from the Dervishes in a battle fought September 2 at Omdurman, the new city opposite the ruins of Khartoum. The Dervish losses were nearly 30,000 ; those of the British-Egyptian army were less than 400. The Khalifa escaped, but the majority of his adherents submitted to British-Egyptian rule.—A few days later General Kitchener was informed of the **French occupation of Fashoda**, 350 miles farther up the Nile ; and on reaching that point, September 19, he found that Major Marchand, after establishing posts in the Bahr-el-Ghazal, had in fact hoisted the French flag at Fashoda, July 10, and was holding the position with a small force of Senegalese soldiers. General Kitchener at once protested, in the name of the British and Egyptian governments, against the occupation of any part of the Nile valley by France ; hoisted the Egyptian flag, not only at Fashoda, but farther up the river at Sobat ; and, leaving garrisons in both places, returned to Khartoum. The British government approved his action and demanded the withdrawal of the French forces not only from Fashoda, but from the Bahr-el-Ghazal, asserting that the entire Upper Nile was rightfully Egyptian and had reverted to Egypt by reconquest. The French government maintained that Egypt had abandoned its sovereignty in the Equatorial Province in 1884 ; that the territory had since that time been open to occupation ; that Great Britain had itself occupied, not in the name of Egypt, a part of it since 1890 and had agreed that Italy and the Congo State should hold other parts. The French intimated further that Egypt could acquire no title by reconquest without authority from the Sultan. They finally indicated that they would withdraw Marchand, if assured that

French Congo should receive an outlet to the Nile. The British, however, demanded and, early in November, obtained unconditional withdrawal. These negotiations were made public and were accompanied by active naval preparations on both sides. At the close of this RECORD the Bahr-el-Ghazal question was still unsettled.—Other British-French differences, in **West Africa**, were adjusted June 14 by a convention defining, on the basis of reciprocal concessions, the northern and western boundaries of the Gold Coast Colony and of Nigeria; facilitating the transport in bond of French goods through Nigeria, by a thirty-year lease to France of two landing-places on the lower Niger; and giving British traders, for the same period, equal privileges with the French in Dahomey and on the Ivory Coast. It was reported in September that the unpublished British-German agreement had fixed the boundaries between the Gold Coast and Togoland.—A native insurrection, which cost the lives of a number of American missionaries, white and colored, of many traders and of hundreds of friendly blacks, broke out in the Sierra Leone hinterland early in May, and was not suppressed until October. The immediate occasion of the uprising was the imposition of a small hut-tax, but the cause was said to be the discontent aroused by the suppression of the slave trade.—In the upper Niger valley, the French defeated King Samory in September, taking 5000 prisoners; and in October they captured the King himself.—Of other conflicts with natives the most serious were those sustained by the Belgians, with Dervishes and with Congolese rebels in the eastern portion of the Congo State; and by the British, with the mutinous Sudanese in Uganda and with the Somalis in the northern part of the East African Protectorate.—The **Transvaal** government published May 27 the text of a dispatch sent to the British Secretary for the Colonies, in which it disputed the existence of British suzerainty since the convention of 1884, but declared its intention to abide by the provisions of that convention. Reports that Germany had withdrawn opposition to the acquisition of Delagoa Bay by Great Britain alarmed the Boers, but pleased the Uitlanders, who are still dissatisfied with the Boer régime.—General elections in the **Cape Colony**, held in August and September, resulted in the defeat of the Rhodes party, the Afrikaner Bond obtaining a narrow majority in the Assembly. On October 12 the Bond leader, Mr. Schreiner, formed a ministry.

THE ORIENT.—From **China** Great Britain obtained June 9, a lease for 99 years of 200 square miles of territory around Hongkong, with jurisdiction over the entire area, except within the native city of Kaulung. This was regarded, in Paris, as the British answer to the concessions previously obtained by France; and it closed, at least for the period under review, the series of territorial cessions that began in November, 1897. The economic partition of the empire, on the other hand, made rapid progress. European capitalists, backed by the influence of their respective governments, scrambled for railway and mining concessions, or for the opportunity to control such enterprises as mortgagees. Noteworthy features of the struggle

were : the harmonious coöperation, from the outset, of the Russian, French and Belgian claimants ; the tardier but increasing coöperation of the British and Italians with the Germans ; and the progress made towards a **delimitation of spheres of influence**. Thus Germany defeated the concession to a Chinaman of a railway from Tientsin to Chingkiang, by insisting that German capitalists must have the first chance to build railways through the province of Shantung ; France objected to the construction, with British money, of a short line from Canton to Kaulung, because all Kwangtung was within the French sphere ; and Russia energetically resisted, on similar grounds, a loan from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to the Chinese government for extending the Peking-Shanhaikwan line to Niuchwang. Great Britain, indeed, argued for equal privileges, and the Niuchwang loan was made an international issue ; but Great Britain arranged with Germany for joint construction of the Tientsin-Chingkiang railway, with exclusive German control of the Shantung section ; and when the British ambassador discovered that a Belgian railway from Chingting to Hankau was in reality to be a Russian line, the British sphere of influence on the Yangtse was discovered to be menaced, and another international issue was created. On this question of interest the British suffered defeat. On the question of principle, concerning the Niuchwang extension, they prevailed ; but the Russian reply was the occupation of Niuchwang, October 15, by armed force. — As regards trade, Great Britain adhered to the open door ; and Germany, on September 2, proclaimed Kiaochau a free port ; but Russia, after withdrawing vexatious passport regulations at Taliewan, was reported to be buying up all the land suitable for business. — In June China promised to employ only Russian military instructors in the province of Shansi, an arrangement which extended the Russian sphere to the Yellow River. — **Chinese patriotism** seems at last to be aroused. In June it was reported that a Society of National Preservers, advocating the adoption of Western methods, was rapidly extending ; but in May an anti-foreign Patriotic Society was started by the *literati*, and this apparently made more converts. The six months were marked by unusual disturbances, mainly directed against foreigners. Besides numerous riots, in which some lives were lost and much property destroyed, there were insurrections in various parts of the empire. The most important was that of the Triad Society, which has been in opposition to all foreigners, but chiefly to the Manchu dynasty, for two hundred years. This insurrection broke out at the end of June in Kwangsi, where the Taiping rebellion started ; and, although repeatedly suppressed in official reports, it extended in the summer to the neighboring provinces. — **The Emperor**, unlike his people, displayed a pronounced preference for European civilization ; called upon his officials to abandon the old ways and adopt foreign methods ; and decreed, during the summer and early autumn, numerous reforms in the army, the civil service and the educational system, all on occidental lines. In September he established an official organ, the *Chinese Daily Progress*,

and proclaimed the freedom of the press. On September 14 the Japanese statesman, Marquis Ito, came to Peking, for the purpose (it was said) of negotiating an offensive and defensive alliance between the two empires. On the 22d there was a **palace revolution**. The Empress-Dowager assumed the regency; executed, banished or degraded all officials who had shown sympathy with the imperial reforms; and rescinded all the reform edicts. The people of Peking exhibited their satisfaction by throwing dirt and stones at foreigners; and early in October small bodies of Russian, British, German and French marines and of Russian Cossacks were sent to the capital to guard the legations. Foreign gunboats assembled at Tientsin, and foreign cruisers at Taku.—**The Japanese Parliament** passed a law putting the new civil code in force; rejected the governmental scheme of taxation; and was dissolved June 11. As the Liberal and Progressive factions had united, the Mikado accepted the resignation of the Ito cabinet and, at the advice of Marquis Ito, intrusted the leaders of the new Constitutional party, Counts Okuma and Itagaki, with the formation of a government. In the September elections the Constitutionalists carried five-sixths of the seats. In October, however, the combination broke; the Okuma-Itagaki cabinet resigned; and early in November Field-Marshal Yamagata formed a non-political ministry.

LATIN AMERICA.—The revolutionary movement in Venezuela, started by General Hernandez last March, ended with his defeat and capture June 13. Attempted revolutions were crushed in San Domingo in June, in Uruguay in July, in Guatemala in August. Peaceful changes of administration occurred in Colombia, in Brazil and in the Argentine. The quarrel between Nicaragua and Costa Rica was at least postponed; and grounds of future quarrel were removed by a treaty between Chile and Peru, settling the Tacna-Arica question, and by a treaty submitting the determination of the boundary between Brazil and French Guiana to the arbitration of the Swiss Federal Council. The protracted boundary dispute between Chile and the Argentine was also brought nearer settlement. A joint commission defined the points at issue; and it was agreed that the boundary south of $26^{\circ} 52' 45''$ south latitude should be fixed by Queen Victoria, as provided in the treaty of 1896, and that the boundary north of that line should be determined, if agreement proved impossible, by the American minister to the Argentine.—In July Italy sent a squadron to Cartagena and forced the Colombian government to accept, in its entirety, the award made by President Cleveland, in 1897, in the Cerruti case.—A constitution modelled on that of the United States was adopted in August by a convention of delegates from Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador, to go into effect November 1. The new federal state, which replaces the confederation of 1895, is styled the United States of Central America. Pending the election and installation of a president, the federal powers are vested by the constitution in three commissioners.

MUNROE SMITH.